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MORNING PAPERS .. FRIDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.
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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH - 30TH JUNE, 1933.

SUMMARY FOR THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. E.T. McPHEE) has made available Census Bulletin No. 6, containing a Summary of the preliminary analysis of the Census returns collected in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea at the Census of the 30th June, 1933. The Bulletin shows particulars concerning the population in each district and as to age, marriage, dependent children, orphanhood, schooling, war service, religion, birthplace, period of residence in New Guinea, foreign language, nationality, race, industry, grade of employment, cause and duration of unemployment, and income. The occupied dwellings are classified in detail according to the class of dwelling, the materials of which the outer walls were built, the number of rooms, number of inmates, number of persons sleeping out, nature of occupancy and the unfurnished rental per week. The indigenous population of the Territory of New Guinea is not included.

POPULATION: The population of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, excluding natives, on the 30th June, 1933, was 5,216, of whom 3,709 were males and 1,507 females. Since the 1921 Census the male population has increased by 1,207, or 48 per cent., and the females by 836; or 125 per cent., making an aggregate increase of 2,043, or 64 per cent. The female population at the date of the 1921 Census was equivalent to 21 per cent. of the total population of the Territory but during the intercensal period the percentage of females increased to 29.

AGE: 437 persons, or 8 per cent. of the total population were under 5 years of age; 760, or 15 per cent. were under 10 years of age; 957, or 18 per cent., were under 15 years of age; and 1,230, or 24 per cent., were under 21 years of age. Since the 1921 Census there has been an increase of 153 per cent. in the number of persons under 21 years of age and an increase of 56 per cent. in the number over 21 years of age. While the adult male population increased by 897, or 42 per cent., the adult female population increased by 511, or 129 per cent. Of interest, also, is the particularly large increase of the number in the older age groups; those over 54 years of age having increased from a total of 81 at the 1921 Census to 313 in the year 1933.

CONJUGAL CONDITION: 2,405 or 46 per cent. of the population of the Territory were married, widowed or divorced as compared with 1,286, or 41 per cent. at the 1921 Census. Whereas the married, widowed or divorced males increased by 72 per cent. during the intercensal period, the number of females increased by 139 per cent. Here again, as was the case in Papua and Northern Territory, there is definite evidence of a marked development of family life in the Territory.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE: 778 males and 39 females resident in the Territory stated that they had dependent children under 16 years of age. The number of dependent children totalled 1,745 of whom 1,004 resided in New Guinea. The average number of dependent children under 16 years of age for each adult male was 0.55, for each male breadwinner 0.52, and for each married, widowed, or divorced male, 0.97.

SCHOOLING: The number of children aged 5 to 14 years in the Territory totalled 520. At the 30th June, 1933, the number of children receiving instruction was 391, of whom 61 per cent. were attending Private Schools and 21 per cent. Government Schools. Since the 1921 Census the number attending Private Schools increased by 158 as compared with an increase of 51 in Government Schools.

WAR SERVICE: 490 persons of whom 487 were males and 3 females, served abroad with the A.I.F. during the Great War. 16 per cent. of the adult male population of the Territory had been members of the A.I.F.

/RELIGION:

RELIGION: The Church of England had the greatest number of adherents in the Territory of New Guinea, 1,210; followed by Roman Catholic, 1,060; Presbyterian, 323; Methodist, 282, and Lutheran, 200. The principal Non-Christian religion was Confucian with 628, which had, however, decreased in numbers by 343 since the 1921 Census.

BIRTHPLACE: 31 per cent. of the population of the Territory were born in Australia; 22 per cent. in the Territory of New Guinea; 16 per cent. in China; 12 per cent. in the British Isles and 6 per cent. in Germany. Of the total increase of 2,043 in the population of the Territory during the intercensal period, 1,225 were born in Australia; 687 in the Territory and 445 in the British Isles. 22 per cent. of the total population were born in the Territory, as compared with 14 per cent. at the previous Census. During the same period the number in the Territory who were born in China decreased by 341, and those born in Germany by 101.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN NEW GUINEA: Of 3,129 males not born in New Guinea, 1,274, or 41 per cent., had resided in the Territory for a period of less than 5 years, as compared with 27 per cent., with under 5 years residence at the date of the 1921 Census. Similarly, for 954 females not born in the Territory, 412, or 43 per cent., had less than five years residence in the Territory as compared with 21 per cent. at the previous Census.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE: Information was supplied that 734 males and 237 females were not able to read and write English but were able to read and write a foreign language, being equivalent to 23 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, of the total males and females in the Territory who were not born in New Guinea. Of those unable to read and write English, but able to read and write a foreign language, 69 per cent. were able to read and write Chinese, and 15 per cent. German.

NATIONALITY: 55 per cent. of the population of the Territory was stated to be of British nationality as compared with 23 per cent. at the 1921 Census. During the intercensal period, the number of males of British nationality increased by 223 per cent. and the females by 832 per cent. On the other hand, males of foreign nationality decreased by 9 per cent. and the number of females of foreign nationality increased by 20 per cent. On the 30th June, 1933, there were 152 less German males, and 146 less Chinese males than at the previous Census.

RACE: At the 1933 Census, 3,191 persons, or 61 per cent., were of European race, as compared with 41 per cent. at the 1921 Census. During the intercensal period, the number of European males increased by 127 per cent. and females by 223 per cent. The number of Non-European full-blood males decreased by 9 per cent. and Non-European females increased by 40 per cent., the greatest increase being in the number of females of Chinese race. During the same period, the number of half-castes increased by 126; the great majority being half-caste Polynesian.

INDUSTRY: The number of breadwinners in the Territory of New Guinea at the 30th June, 1933, was 3,494, being an increase of 48 per cent. above the 2,388 recorded at the 1921 Census. On the other hand, the number of dependants increased by 119 per cent. during the same period.

23 per cent. of the breadwinners were engaged in Public Administration and professional occupations (mainly religion); 15 per cent. in Commercial occupations; 15 per cent. in Mining; 14 per cent. in Industrial; 13 per cent. in Transport and Communication, and 12 per cent. in Agriculture. Since the 1921 Census, there has been a striking development in the Mining industry, the number engaged having increased from one in the year 1921 to 527 at the 1933 Census. It is particularly interesting to note the relatively large number (72) engaged in Air Transport which has been established as an ancillary industry in connection with mining operations. There has been a decrease of 7 per cent. in the number engaged in Agriculture.

GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT: At the 30th June, 1933, there were 2,290 persons, or 44 per cent. of the total population and 66 per cent. of breadwinners, in the wage-earning group as compared with 53 per cent., and 70 per cent. at the 1921 Census. During the intercensal period, the number of employers increased by 205 per cent., persons working on own account by 83 per cent., and the wage-earning group by 37 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT: 99 persons, or 4.3 per cent. of the number of persons in the wage-earning group were unemployed on the 30th June, 1933, as compared with 75 unemployed, or 4.5 per cent. at the date of the 1921 Census. In 73 cases the cause of unemployment
/was said

was said to be scarcity of employment. 33 persons stated they had been unemployed for less than 16 weeks; 54 for less than 1 year, and 32 for more than one year.

INCOME: Of the 3,494 breadwinners in the Territory of New Guinea, a total of 3,431 gave particulars of their income, and of these 15.5 per cent. stated they received no income during the year ended the 30th June, 1933; 12.2 per cent. were in receipt of income less than £1 per week; 12.2 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 8.8 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 6.4 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 5.8 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 39.0 per cent. over £5 per week.

DWELLINGS.

At the 30th June, 1933, there were 1,776 occupied dwellings in the Territory of New Guinea, excluding dwellings of the indigencus population, being an increase of 721 dwellings, or 68 per cent. since the 1921 Census. Of the total occupied dwellings, 1,655, or 93 per cent. were private dwellings.

OUTER WALLS: The outer walls of 1,005, or 61 per cent. of the occupied private dwellings in the Territory were built of wood; 17 per cent. of rush, etc., 10 per cent. of iron; and 7 per cent. of fibro cement. During the intercensal period although houses built of wood increased by 456, yet the greatest percentage of increase occurred in the number of dwellings of fibro cement, iron and canvas.

NUMBER OF ROOMS: Particulars concerning the number of rooms were supplied for 1,611 private dwellings, of which 12.8 per cent. consisted of one room; 19.6 per cent. of 2 rooms; 27.3 per cent. of 3 rooms; 22.9 per cent. of 4 rooms; 9.4 per cent. of 5 rooms; and 8.0 per cent. of over 5 rooms. The average number of rooms per occupied private dwelling at the 1933 Census was 3.28 as compared with 3.35 at the previous Census.

NUMBER OF INMATES: The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling at the 30th June, 1933, was 2.47 as compared with 2.64 at the previous Census. The number of private dwellings with less than 4 inmates increased by 733, or 129 per cent. during the intercensal period, and those with 4 or more inmates increased by 171 or 100 per cent.

SLEEPING OUT: Of the 1,655 occupied private dwellings in the Territory, persons in 137 dwellings were sleeping out through the year on verandahs or in sleep-outs which were not permanently enclosed.

NATURE OF OCCUPANCY: At the 30th June, 1933, a total of 403, or 26 per cent. of the dwellings for which the nature of occupancy was stated, were occupied by owners as compared with 30 per cent. at the 1921 Census. 776 or 49 per cent. were occupied by tenants. Since the 1921 Census the number of owners occupying their own dwellings has increased by 110 per cent. and the number of tenants by 359 per cent.

UNFURNISHED RENTAL PER WEEK: Particulars concerning rental were supplied with respect to 429 of the total of 776 private dwellings occupied by tenants, as compared with 87 of the total of 169 rented dwellings at the previous Census. For 23 per cent. an unfurnished rental of less than 5/- per week was paid; 22 per cent. between 5/- and 10/- per week; 15 per cent. between 10/- and 15/- per week; 11 per cent. between 15/- and 20/- per week; 13 per cent. between 20/- and 25/- per week, and 16 per cent. over 25/- per week.